

intestine, which extends as far as the terminal thread, and a number of eggs (*ov.*) closely pressed together. The two anterior cirri (*C.*) arise just in front of the mouth, and are .4 mm. long; the second pair are .12 mm., the last .2 mm. The intervals between the cirri are fairly regular, but somewhat larger than the rest is the interval between the caudal appendage and the last cirrus. The body is dark brown coloured (yellowish in some specimens), and much more massive than in *Myzostoma cirriferum*; at the same time it is brittle. Towards the outer margin it is more transparent; the elliptical suckers (*s.*), remarkable by their large size (.18 mm. greatest diameter), are closely approximated to the margin of the body. The parapodia (*p.*) are strongly developed, and often extend considerably beyond the margin of the body when the hooks are protruded. Above the third parapodium is visible on either side an oval vesicula seminalis, opening by the somewhat inconspicuous male genital aperture ( $\sigma$ ).

The mouth is quite close to the anterior end of the body; it is ventral in position, and followed by a large pharynx apparently provided with papillæ (*ph.*). The cloacal aperture (*cl.*) opens on a conical papilla arising between the caudal appendages.

*Host.*—*Antedon hageni*, Pourt., "Corvin" Expedition, May 17, 1867; off Sandkey.

56. *Myzostoma filiferum*, n. sp. (Pl. V. fig. 1).

The body of this species is opaque and dark brown in colour, becoming gradually lighter and more transparent upon the margin; there are twenty short, obtuse cirri, which arise from a larger basal portion. The form of the body is nearly circular, and .75 mm. in diameter; it terminates behind in two long caudal appendages, measuring more than 1.5 mm.; each of these is divided into a basal portion .24 mm. long, which contains an intestinal cæcum and a fine terminal thread measuring 1.35 mm. The length of this terminal thread and the dimensions of the cirri mark out this species as distinct from *Myzostoma bicaudatum*, which it otherwise very closely resembles. The first and the last pair of cirri in the latter are relatively and absolutely larger than the corresponding cirri in *Myzostoma filiferum*, though the animal itself is smaller; in *Myzostoma filiferum*, in fact, these very cirri are the smallest ones of all.

*Host.*—*Antedon bidentata*, P. H. C., Station 186 (Torres Strait) of the Challenger Expedition.

57. *Myzostoma carinatum*, n. sp. (Pl. II. fig. 9, *A*, *B*).

I was able to examine only two not very well-preserved specimens—one from Martinique, the other from Mauritius. The following description relates to the latter, which is shown in the figure (fig. 9). The colour of the animal is lightish yellow, its length 1.8 mm.; it is somewhat cup-shaped on the ventral side. The thickness of the body is even, and is about the same as in a large specimen of *Myzostoma*